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A HISTORIC AND MAGNIFICENT DECLARATION

WAR AND PEACE AIMS OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

JOINT ROOSEVELT—CHURCHILL STATEMENT

At the invitation of the President of the United States of America, Mr. Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, met Mr. Roosevelt somewhere in the Atlantic. Mr. Churchill was accompanied by Lord Beaverbrook and high officials connected with the three Defence Services. The movements of Mr. Roosevelt were regarded as a military secret, and Mr. Churchill's departure from England was also a closely guarded secret. The two leaders had a series of conferences at which they discussed, according to Mr. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Prime Minister, whose broadcast speech at 2 p.m. (G.M.) on Thursday was heard by millions of people all over the world, (*a*) the problem of the supply of munitions of war, under the Lease and Lend Act, to the Allies and to all those who were fighting the Nazi menace, (*b*) the dangers to world civilization arising from the policy of military domination by conquest upon which the Hitlerite Government of Germany and other Governments associated therewith have embarked and (*c*) the principles which underlie the policy of the United States and Great Britain in regard to ensuring the freedom and safety of the countries of the world. Lord Beaverbrook has already arrived in Washington to continue the talks regarding supplies to Great Britain and America. The joint declaration has been hailed as a People's Charter of Liberty, as a noble statement enshrining a very splendid concept of the fundamental principles of democracy, as a far-sighted pronouncement which was even better than the four freedoms—freedom of speech and expression, freedom of every person to worship God in his own way, freedom from want and freedom from fear—which Mr. Roosevelt spoke about during his famous fire-side talk in May last. There has been an insistent demand especially in America for such a definite enunciation of the peace aims of the Allies and American opinion can hereafter be in no doubt about this important aspect of British policy.

THE DECLARATION

The joint declaration, which Mr. Attlee read out, runs :—

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

FIRST their countries seek no aggrandisement, territorial or other.

SECOND they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.

THIRD they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live ; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.

FOURTH they will endeavour, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.

FIFTH they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field, with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security.

SIXTH after the final destruction of Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries and which will afford assurance that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.

SEVENTH such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance.

EIGHTH they believe that all nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armament.

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
A Historic and Magnificent Declaration ..	1	The Axis Speaks—and is answered ..	8
Notes of the Week	2	War in the Air	10
Far East Tension	5	Diary of the War	11
August Balance Sheet	7		

NOTES OF THE WEEK

THE WEEK

The Germans are pressing very strongly all along the Russian front, especially south-west of Leningrad and in South Ukraine. The Black Sea port of Odessa is in danger of being isolated. But the fact remains that, after eight weeks of fierce fighting, the Germans cannot yet claim a major victory and Russian resistance has nowhere withered or shown signs of weakness. In Ukraine, the Russians are retreating in order, avoiding the danger of being encircled.

Under clause 7 of the Armistice Convention entered into with regard to Syria, the Vichy authorities should return all officers of the Allied forces captured in the recent campaign, but many of these have not yet been freed and, as a protest, 35 senior Vichy officers in Syria and the Lebanon, including General Dentz, have been placed under detention by the British military authorities. They will be held in custody in Palestine, pending the release of the British officers.

It is noteworthy what great importance is attached by General Smuts in regard to superiority in the air. He said that invasion by air has already begun and this would continue on an increasing scale until the air forces of the Commonwealth and the Allies gave Germany the smash-out blow. This, he said, might obviate the necessiy of a land invasion. Air superiority, he continued, was the decisive factor in this war.

It is stated that a second Lease and Lend programme amounting to 1,200 dollars will be submitted to Congress shortly, for food principally and also for planes, munitions and artillery.

In a broadcast speech to the American people on Sunday last, Her Majesty the Queen described the present situation in England and expressed gratitude for the sympathy and help of America. The following are the main points in the speech :—

(1) "The warmth and sympathy of American generosity has touched beyond measure the hearts of all of us living and fighting in these Islands."

(2) "Women and children have been killed and even sufferers in hospitals have not been spared. But hardship has only steeled our hearts and strengthened our resolution."

(3) "Here in Britain our women are working in the factory and the field, turning the lathe and gathering the harvest, for we must have food as well as munitions. Their courage is magnificent, their endurance amazing."

(4) "I must give a special word to the nurses, who are wonderful women whose duties and whose heroism will never be forgotten."

(5) "We can and shall never forget that in the hour of our greatest need you (Americans) came forward with clothes for the homeless, food for the hungry and comfort for those who have been sorely afflicted. Canteens, ambulances and medical supplies have come in an unceasing flow from the United States. I find it hard to tell you of our gratitude in adequate terms, though I ask you to believe that it is deep and sincere, beyond expression."

(6) "We shall not forget your sacrifice. The sympathy which inspires it springs not only from our common speech and traditions, which we share with you, but even more from our common ideals. To you tyranny is as hateful as it is to us. To you the things for which we will fight to the death are no less sacred; and your generosity is born of your conviction that we fight to save a cause that is yours no less than ours; of your high resolve that, however great the cost and however long the struggle, justice and freedom, human dignity and kindness shall not perish from the earth."

His Excellency General Sir Archbald Wavell, the Commander-in-Chief of India, broadcast his first talk at Simla on Wednesday evening and this has had a favourable reception in Great Britain. He said that three-quarters of a million men are already under arms and recruitment is proceeding. Modern equipment and weapons were being manufactured in India and arriving from overseas. General Wavell paid a tribute to the magnificent services of Indian soldiers in Sidi Barrani, Agordat, Barentu, Kiren, Asmara,

Massawa, Amba Alagi, Machili, Tobruk, the Western Desert, Syria and Iraq and said that comradeship in arms had been established between Indian troops and troops from other parts of the Commonwealth. The Commander-in-Chief stressed two points. The first was that it was not correct to say that Indian troops had been called upon to do an unfair proportion of the fighting. Indian army casualties, mostly under the heading 'slightly wounded,' between November 1940 and June 1941, totalled only 15 per cent of the total of the Empire Forces in the Middle East. The highest proportion of casualties were among the British both in total and in proportion to their strength. The second point was that it was wrong to think that India, in sending her troops overseas was fighting other peoples' battles. Really Egypt, Palestine, Aden, Iraq and Malaya were the bulwarks of India's defence.

IRAN

The situation in Iran (Persia) is still somewhat unsatisfactory. It will be remembered that Mr. Anthony Eden warned her against the infiltration of Nazis and hoped that, in her own interests, the Iran Government would take steps to avoid the danger. Germany, on the other hand, is reported to have told Iran that if the 5,000 Nazis in that country are sent out owing to pressure brought to bear upon her by Great Britain, then she would be compelled to break off diplomatic relations. Russia has, in view of the growing threat of Nazi intervention and steady growth of Nazi agents in Iran, drawn the attention of Iran's Government to clause 6 of the Treaty of 1921.

(1) According to this treaty, which is called the Treaty of Moscow, Russia and Persia undertook to prohibit the formation or presence within their respective territories, of any organizations or groups of persons, irrespective of the name by which they are known, whose object is to engage in acts of hostility against Persia or Russia, or against the Allies of Russia.

(2) They further undertook not to allow a third party or any organization, whatever it be called, which was hostile to the other contracting party, to import or to convey in transit across their countries material which can be used against the other party.

(3) They also undertook to prevent the presence within their territories or within the territories of their Allies of all armies or forces of a third party in cases in which the presence of such forces would be regarded as a menace to the frontiers, interests or safety of the other contracting party.

The above is ARTICLE 5. ARTICLE 6 provided that if a third party should attempt to carry out a policy of usurpation by means of armed intervention in Persia, or if such power should desire to use Persian territory as a base of operations against Russia, or if the Persian Government should not be able to put a stop to such menace after having been once called upon to do so by Russia, Russia should have the right to advance her troops into the Persian interior for the purpose of carrying out the military operations necessary for its defence. Russia undertook, however, to withdraw her troops from Persian territory as soon as the danger had been removed.

ARTICLE 7 said that the consideration set forth in Article 6 had equal weight in the matter of the security of the Caspian Sea. The two High Contracting Parties therefore agreed that Federal Russia should have the right to require the Persian Government to send away foreign subjects, in the event of their having taken advantage of their engagement in the Persian navy to undertake hostile action against Russia.

Iran, of course, has been placed in a very delicate situation at present. But she must remember the fate of other countries which allowed the incursion of fifth columnists. The importance of a de-Germanized Iran from the point of view of the safety of India is obvious. Iran would also do well to learn a lesson from the action taken by the South American Republics against Nazi infiltration.

NAZI PLANS FOR SOUTH AMERICA

Hitler has, from the beginning, included South America in his plans for world domination. For instance, he told Albert Forster and Dr. Rauchning in 1932: "We shall send our men across the border in peace-time, gradually . . . Our strategy is to destroy the enemy from within." There have been many disturbances in South American countries fomented by Nazis, in order to embarrass the United States on the American continent and thus hinder American aid from reaching the Allies. Germany has been very jealous of American influence in South American States and she has been striving through the radio and film to diminish this influence.

The world knows that the recent Peru-Ecuador conflict was fomented by Nazis. In Bolivia, plans for a Nazi "putsch" have been unearthed by the discovery of secret documents, as a result of which the German Minister has been ordered to leave the country. In the province of Entre Rios a Nazi plot was discovered and the German Embassy was politely told that a wireless set was not permissible in a diplomatic mail bag. The Uruguayan Government has already leased six Axis controlled ships to a neutral power, presumably the United States. In Uruguay and Peru, Nazi activities have been discovered and

have now been put down. The Mexican Government rejected the German request that it should protest to the United States against blacklisting firms deemed working for the Axis, Chile is employing police to prevent the danger of Nazi infiltration into the country. While the South American Republics are taking all these measures it is obvious that Iran should not do less.

TURKEY

A striking development has taken place in regard to Turkey. A joint Anglo-Soviet note has been presented to that country. British and Soviet Ambassadors called on the Turkish Foreign Office on Monday and declared that they had no aggressive intentions or claims towards the Straits. They further told the Turkish Government that they were prepared to observe scrupulously Turkish territorial integrity and that they were prepared to assist Turkey if attacked by a European Power. This declaration of policy has been welcomed, especially in Turkey and in Allied countries. The *demarche* runs as follows :—

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom confirm their fidelity to the Montreux Convention and assure the Turkish Government that they have no aggressive intentions or claims whatever with regard to the Straits. His Majesty's Government as also the Soviet Government are prepared scrupulously to observe the territorial integrity of the Turkish Republic. While fully appreciating the desire of the Turkish Government not to be involved in war, His Majesty's Government as also the Soviet Government would, nevertheless, be prepared to render Turkey every help and assistance in the event of her being attacked by a European Power."

Turkey is firm in her friendship with Great Britain. She is also taking precautions against any contingencies that may arise. She has widened the scope of the law providing for a state of siege in the area of the Dardanelles and Turkish Thrace and preventive measures are being taken to deal with cases of treason and spying. It is just possible that Germany might, if her troops are brought to a standstill before Leningrad and Moscow, think of a sudden attack on Baku oilfields by way of the Black Sea and Turkey. There are accounts of Bulgarian troop concentrations in Thrace and further, Von Papen is telling the Turks that a German victory is certain and that unless Britain and the United States accept Germany's terms, Germany will march on Iran and Iraq and that Turkey therefore had better promote mediation between Britain and Germany if she wishes to avoid being involved in the war herself. The Turks know fully well that Britain has no intention of falling into the German trap and there can be no doubt whatever that, if Turkey were to be attacked, she will fight for her independence. It is significant that the trade negotiations between Germany and Turkey have been called off because the time is held not opportune to bring pressure to bear upon Turkey.

GERMAN CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA

The Germans are pressing strongly all along the Russian front, which has "bucked" slightly at two points—at Solsti, south-west of Leningrad and in South Ukraine. Encountering inflexible opposition at Korosten and Byela-Tserkov, the German troops are spreading southwards feeling, in characteristic style, for a weak spot to break through and with a view to threatening Odessa, the Black Sea port and key to the Caucasus. The general line of attack is obviously from the direction of Uman towards Odessa rather than towards Kiev. News received from London indicates the possibility that a small enemy armoured column has reached a point about seventy miles from Nikolayev but there is no indication that any substantial infantry units have broken through though the Germans have been indulging in tall claims. Marshal Budenny, the Soviet Commander-in-Chief on the Southern Front, is adopting a policy of elastic defence and is falling back from the Dniester to the Dnieper river. He has thereby frustrated German encirclement tactics; and his policy of leaving nothing but "scorched earth" for the German advance forces is severely trying the invaders' moral and material resources.

After seven weeks fierce fighting, unrelenting German pressure has forced back the Russian defence along the whole of the 2,000 miles front from the Baltic to the Black Sea but nowhere can the Germans claim a major victory. While the German effort is daily taxing Hitler's resources and increasing the strain on his troops, the Russians, slowly falling back on shortened lines of communication, are increasing their resources of men and material. Their tanks and airplanes are fully a match for the Germans, and they are now making daily raids on Berlin and bringing home to the German people that, in the coming winter, Germany will be exposed to raids both from the East and the West—as the Royal Air Force machines are demonstrating their mounting power and range. Neither the Rumanians nor the Finns seem eager to plunge deeper into the war and the Germans are feeling the strain of the entire campaign. In contrast, the Russians feel they are fighting for freedom and in defence of their homes; and even their guerilla fighters in occupied territory are doing their utmost to carry out the orders of Marshal Timoshenko "to wreak merciless, complete and continuous vengeance on the enemy." And they know that winter is at hand—Russia's most potent ally, who will immobilize the best of Hitler's tanks and troops. If the Soviet High Command can hold out for a few weeks, there is every possibility of the momentum of the German attack dying down.

VICHY

The position in Vichy *vis-a-vis* Germany is, from all accounts, deteriorating, in the sense that the latter is succeeding in making France her slave-state. Admiral Darlan,

(Continued on Page 6)

FAR EAST TENSION

DEMOCRACIES READY FOR DEFENCE

The Far East tension continues. Japanese newspapers and even Japanese statesmen are as bellicose as ever. Admiral Toyoda, the Foreign Minister, answering questions by the Tokyo correspondent of the official German and Italian News Agencies, said "No encirclement, whether already realized or in preparation, could turn Japan aside from the road which she is treading. Japan will not remain indifferent to any new measure threatening her security and that of Eastern Asia." This imaginary "encirclement" is Japan's official reason for her flagrant aggression in Indo-China as the establishment of "a Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia" has been the excuse for her invasion of China. All accounts agree that Japan is contemplating a further forward move in Thailand and the Foreign Minister, in the press interview already referred to, gave his explanation and extenuation in advance: "I take this opportunity of repeating that the so-called Japanese expansion in the south is in reality a policy having a purely pacific character and aim." And he went on to charge other powers with misunderstanding Japan's real intentions and making false accusations against her!

Germany, it is quite clear, is egging Japan on to take action in the Pacific because it would suit her very well. The pursuit of Japanese national ambitions, whether in the north against the Soviet or in the south against the British and American interests would, of course, be of immense help to the Axis which may well be expected to promote it by offer of assistance. So far as the Soviet Union is concerned, Japan is not likely to do anything just at present and is clearly playing for time. The way, of course, is being prepared in right totalitarian style for a possible rupture by such incidents as formal protests lodged with Moscow against laying protective minefields outside Vladivostok and Peptropavlosk, together with unofficial Japanese threats that warships will be sent to patrol the approaches to these harbours. There are persistent reports that Japanese troop movements are also taking place in the north of Manchukuo to make it known that Japan is playing the part which Italy played in the first nine months of the war, by attempting to divert a part of the Russian forces if not actually preparing to stage an attack. Of course, Japan should realize that if she did anything against Russia in the East, Tokyo and other principal Japanese cities, with their wooden houses, would feel the pressure of Russian bombers, loaded with incendiaries.

Berlin compelled Vichy to enter into a humiliating Pact with Japan for the joint protection of French Indo-China against the man in the moon and Japan has thereby secured bases in which she might have warships and bombers to attack as she pleased Burma, Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies. She is fast consolidating her position in Indo-China and is now trying to secure a similar hold over Thailand.

But Japan is cunning and careful. She is protesting that she is only asking for economic concessions. Japan's object is, of course, after obtaining concessions in Indo-China and Thailand, to watch events. If Russia collapses she will jump on Siberia or attack Malaya and the Indies. If, however, Germany collapses, she will just sit still and hope that Britain, after the trying war, would not be very anxious to recover for France the colonies lost by her. But Hitler has only one aim, that is, to embarrass the Allies and does not care, as a writer in an English paper puts it, whether Japan succeeds or not.

Japan has up to now successfully waved the big stick—Thailand has yielded a credit of ten million baht to the Yokohama Specie Bank and an official recognition of "the independent State of Manchukuo." Against this has to be mentioned the fact that Thailand through her radio has issued a warning that she would use every possible means of defence against any aggressor, including "scorched earth" in a most thorough form and even gas, if necessary, and, if invaded, would burn houses, destroy food, communications and even the crops before retreating. The speaker at the radio stated the other day that the Thais would die to the last man rather than surrender their freedom.

DEMOCRACIES STAND FIRM

The firmness of the A.B.C.D. Front—America, the British Commonwealth, China and the Dutch East Indies—should, moreover, reassure the Thailanders. Australia has speedily called the Japanese bluff. Sir Frederick Stewart, Minister for External Affairs, says that Japan must know that the only encirclement she has to fear is of a combination of countries feeling themselves threatened by her aggression; and the responsibility for raising such a combination is hers alone. For she knows, thanks to the warnings administered to her by the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain and the United States, that any move into Thailand threatening Burma, Malaya and the East Indies will necessarily be regarded as a grave and direct menace to British and American interests, entailing serious consequences. And Mr. Menzies, the Australian Premier, has been even more pointed. "While we desire peace in the Pacific", he says "we are not disposed to run away from the geographically plain fact that Singapore is part of Australia's frontier."

The Netherlands Foreign Minister has indicated time and again that the East Indies Government are ready for any eventuality.

The Chinese Government at Chungking have already taken precautions in Yunnan Province to guard the Burma Road. It is reported by the way that French forces have been asked to assist Japan if China should oppose Japanese invasion of Thailand—so low has Vichy become! American and British planes are ready in the Burman airfields to take off against any possible invader. It is well-known that the United States is ready—her fleet in Hawaii and her army in the Philippines are ready—to meet any challenge from Japan. And Mr. Hughes, the Australian Navy Minister, has drawn attention to the visit of United States warships to Brisbane which (he says) should not "escape the notice of friends northwards."

SINGAPORE READY

Finally, and most reassuringly, the British Far East Command at Singapore is ready. It is reported that a considerable British Naval force is already in the vicinity of Singapore, thus proving that Admiral Layton, Naval Commander-in-Chief of the British China Station, was indulging in no idle boast when he broadcast recently that the White Ensign would be seen again in those parts if occasion arose. With Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham as Commander-in-Chief of the British Far Eastern Forces, it was only to be expected that the Empire air forces—in Malaya, Burma, Australia, etc., would be strong enough for any emergency. Reinforcements of troops are reaching Singapore in a constant flow.

The recent arrival of further British reinforcements is no isolated event but the latest instance of the reinforcing of British forces in the Far East which has been proceeding steadily in the past year and which can and will be continued relentlessly. Perhaps even more important than mere quantities of men and materials is the time factor. A large proportion of the British troops have been in Malaya and Burma for a considerable time which has been fully used to acclimatize and train effectively in jungle warfare. Burma, Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, Thailand and South Indo-China are all principally tropical jungle. Japanese troops have only just begun to penetrate this type of terrain in Indo-China, so they have had little chance of acclimatization or training in jungle warfare.

It may truly be said that the Democracies put their trust in peace but keep their powder dry.

NOTES OF THE WEEK—*(Continued from Page 4)*

General Weygand, Marshal Petain and General Huntzinger have concluded their long deliberations. Marshal Petain has made a broadcast speech asking all Frenchmen to unite under his banner. Admiral Darlan has been given extraordinary powers and been placed, in addition to the portfolios he holds already, in charge of the defence of France and of the French Empire. General Weygand has gone back to Algiers and it is surmised that he differed very much from the plans for close co-operation with the Axis.

The question is whether, after obeying Germany as regards the lease of bases in Indo-China to Japan, Vichy would still further disgrace France by allowing Germans to occupy air and naval bases in West and North Africa. This question is of great importance to Great Britain and America, to Great Britain because such a step would offer still greater facilities to Germany to attack British shipping, and to America, because from Dakar to the north-east point in America is only 1,500 miles. No wonder it is surmised that the United States desires to have bases in Brazil, the nearest place to Dakar. No precise information has been given as regards the decisions reached at the meetings of the Vichy Cabinet. It is said that relations between the United States and Vichy are very strained. It is pretty obvious that if Vichy becomes subservient to Germany and hands over French bases to Germany, America would break off diplomatic relations with Vichy at once. America realizes that if Germany occupies Dakar, her own safety is involved and she may well be expected to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent this happening.

Marshal Petain, in his broadcast speech after the meetings, outlined changes involving the conversion of France into a Totalitarian State. All parties are to be dissolved and Admiral Darlan has been given large powers presumably to counteract the growing influence of the Free French. According to Marshal Petain, activities of all parties and political groups are suspended in Non-Occupied France. Salaries of members of Parliament are abolished as from September 30. Sanctions will be taken against civil servants who are freemasons, and holders of high masonic rank will be excluded from public functions. The Legion remains the best instrument of national resurrection in Non-Occupied France, but is still under Government control. Powers at the disposal of the police will be doubled. Commissioners will be entrusted with discovering and destroying administrative organizations and the activities of secret societies. The powers of the regional prefects will be strengthened. A labour charter will be promulgated shortly. The provisional statute for economic organization will be remodelled. The organization for food supply will be altered. A Council of Political Justice will be set up in order to speed up the trial of those responsible for the disaster. All Ministers and high officials must take the oath to Marshal Petain.

AUGUST BALANCE SHEET

"It would be madness", said Mr. Churchill on July 29, "to suppose that Russia or the United States is going to win this war for us."

What are the changes that a year's hard fought warfare has brought ?

August 1940	*August* 1941
(i) Economic collaboration with Russia was regarded as a great source of German strength. Her eastern frontiers secured by Ribbentrop's Non-Agression Pact, Germany could launch her full power against Britain.	(i) Economic collaboration is replaced by a destructive and exhausting war, which in six weeks has not brought the German armies to any of their main objectives, nor disorganized the Russian resistance.
(ii) Mass bombing-raids over Britain, though they cost the *Luftwaffe* 180 planes on August 15 and 152 on August 18, kept British fighters perilously on the defensive and killed over 1,000 civilians.	(ii) The Royal Air Force raids Germany and the occupied territories not only by night, but by day with fighters and bombers in a mounting offensive. German raids on Britain have for the time being been reduced to insignificant proportions.
(iii) The physical threat of a German invasion of Britain was far more serious than the Nazi propaganda which foretold August 15 as the date for Hitler's entry into London.	(iii) The reversal of the position in a year's warfare is shown by the Germans' own fear of invasion. On August 1 the German Hindustani broadcast alleged that Mr. Brendan Bracken, British Information Minister, had prophesied " an enormous invasion of Europe."
(iv) On the Egyptian frontier, British strategy was described as "active defence."	(iv) British and Imperial forces are still actively defending the Egyptian frontier, but in the meantime they have liquidated the Italian armies prepared for the invasion of Egypt.
(v) British Somaliland was evacuated by British troops on August 19, and the Italians claimed to have broken British control of the Red Sea.	(v) British Somaliland has been reoccupied, and Italy has lost her vast East African Empire. The Red Sea, cleared of enemy shipping, is a channel for American supplies to the Middle East Theatre.
(vi) Germany and Italy were busy with bribery and intrigue in the Middle East, timing treachery and disturbance to fit in with their projects of military adventure.	(vi) In Iraq and Syria two serious Axis attempts to open a way to the Persian Gulf and India have been frustrated. From the Turko-Syrian to the Egypto-Libyan border the defence of the Middle East is uninterrupted.
(vii) " Total blockade of Great Britain " was announced by Germany on August 17.	(vii) Dependent for food and raw materials on overseas supplies, Britain has not only held out but has increased her war-production.
(viii) Of Anglo-American co-operation Mr. Churchill said (August 20), " Let it roll." But it was only just beginning. Roosevelt was not yet re-elected and Germany was resolved to see that he should not be.	(viii) The Americans are in Iceland, patrolling the North Atlantic, and determined that nothing shall be allowed to interfere with their supply-line to Britain and the Middle East. President Roosevelt has become the target for Nazi abuse inspired by fear.

THE AXIS SPEAKS—AND IS ANSWERED

A COMMENTARY ON ENEMY BROADCASTS

FOR THE PERIOD JULY 28–AUGUST 3, 1941

IN RUSSIA NOW

" Throughout the Soviet Union people are complaining of sabotage." (*German News in Hindustani, July* 29.)

But not so loudly as the Germans. For instance :

(i) " Foodstuffs have been destroyed worth several hundred millions." (*German broadcast to Holland, July* 5.)

(ii) " Everyone had looked forward to a halt at Minsk, but all they found was smoking ruins with snipers lurking behind every hiding place." (*Der Angriff.*)

(iii) " The Russians set fire to every house in the city (Kishinev) when they saw they would have to retreat." (*Rome radio, July* 20.)

(iv) " Nothing but burning or charred houses and ruins. Villages are ablaze, forests and factories. Huge clouds of smoke stand like walls on the horizon." (*Deutschlandsender, July* 24.)

" The official Soviet newspaper *Pravda* has called upon all workers to protect factories, railways and farms as carefully as possible. Vigilance is the watchword of the hour. Sentries would be posted everywhere . . . This appeal very clearly shows the hysteria and disorganization existing in the hinterland of Soviet Russia." (*German news in English, July* 29.)

Does it?

" The Soviet Government has flatly refused the request of the United States to permit military observers to enter the war zone." (*German news in English, August* 1.)

President Roosevelt's envoy Mr. Harry Hopkins was accompanied on his visit to Moscow by Brigadier-General Joseph Monarney and Lieut. John Alison, both of the United States Army—which should at least convince the Nazis that Moscow is not where they want it, in the war zone.

LESSONS IN SAVAGERY

" British brutality and savagery were displayed during their campaign in Syria. Beirut alone was raided 17 times." (*German news in Persian and Arabic, July* 31.)

The figure is taken from Royal Air Force records recently published and is therefore correct. It is curious, however, that while the Royal Air Force made 17 attacks on definite military objectives at Beirut, the local fire-chief's records show that the fire-brigade turned out on 27 nights.

In other words the Germans were following in Syria their practice developed in Holland of bombing civilian centres in the hope that blame would be cast on the Royal Air Force. This has been further proved by the unearthing in a crowded residential district of Beirut of a huge German aerial mine which fortunately failed to explode. At the time this mine was dropped, no British aircraft were over the city.

" Documents have come into our hands which reveal the brutality of the English in Cyrenaica, and that General Maitland Wilson is the only man responsible for such barbarism and brutality." (*Italian news in English, July* 31.)

The charge is so fantastic that it could only have come from those brought up on Marshal Graziani's text-book of Fascist Imperialism *Roman Peace in Libya*, in which he wrote: " To the population the mobile police must be bloodhounds who tear the rebels with their teeth; they must destroy them man by man."

WELL OFF THE TARGET

" German bombers flying singly dropped bombs on the harbours of Great Yarmouth and Plymouth causing extensive fires." (*German news in English, July* 29.).

Not a single bomb dropped within 40 miles of these places. Very few enemy aircraft crossed the British coast on the night in question, no casualties were reported, and the only damage was the severance of a few telephone wires.

" It is reported that 7,000 Indians were lost in the battles of Africa from December 1940 to July 1940." (*German news in Hindustani, July* 30.)

On April 11, 1941, the Germans announced that 15,000 Indian soldiers had been killed at Keren alone.

In fact the Indian casualties during the African campaign in the stated period are 6,427 (which seems to be the figure Dr. Goebbels has got to work on). Of these, 759 only were killed.

During this period our forces inflicted on the enemy at least 213,000 casualties in the first Western Desert campaign, the Sudan and Eritrea alone.

SIX WEEKS OF GOEBBELS

At a Moscow press conference on August 2, the following evidence of the bankruptcy of German propaganda on the eastern front was given by Lozovsky, Assistant Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau:

To-night it is exactly six weeks since Hitlerite Germany suddenly attacked the Soviet Union . . . At the beginning the Germans reported that the battle was proceeding according to plan.

On June 26, the Fascist radio reported that the Soviet troops had been utterly routed and were incapable of further resistance. On June 30 the Germans announced to the world that the entire Soviet transport had been destroyed. On July 7 the Germans reported that the United Social Soviet Republic had exhausted all its reserves. On July 13 in a report it was claimed that the Soviet front had been pierced at all decisive points, and that the road to Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev was clear. . .

But in recent weeks the German newspapers, the German radio, the German Command, and also all their agents in Rome, Helsinki and elsewhere have begun to point out that the fight on the eastern front is something quite different from a fight on the western front . . . To understand that the German propaganda is a tissue of lies we need only draw attention to the following contradictory statements made by German sources:

BOAST

" A day or two ago we spoke of the Russians retreating. Now the Russians are fleeing in disorder." (*German radio, June* 30.)

" The Soviet Air Force has lost practically all its strength in the fighting. We may assume that in the future the German operations will not be impeded by the actions of the Soviet Air Force." (*Rome Radio citing Berlin, June* 30.)

" The Russian High Command have thrown their last reserves into the battle." (*German Information Bureau, July* 17.)

" From the technical point of view the Russian tanks are of poor quality." (*Frankfurter Zeitung, July* 17.)

ADMISSION

" From the very beginning the Russian High Command has retaliated against the German offensive with counter-attacks and counter-offensive." (*Frankfurter Zeitung, July* 26.)

" The Russian bombs prevented the Germans from carrying out certain operations." (*German radio, July* 25.)

" The Russian High Command have enormous reserves and large numbers of Russian soldiers can still be mobilized and sent against the German troops." (*Nazional Zeitung, July* 24.)

" The Russian armament is more up-to-date than the armament of all the opponents which the German Army has had to deal with yet." (*German radio, July* 27.)

[These notes take the place of " Misleading Statements in Enemy Broadcasts."]

WAR IN THE AIR

The following are the details of the British raids from home bases on enemy territory in Europe, ascertained by competent authorities, for the week ending 5th August 1941:—

Figures of aircraft losses include those incurred during British patrols (not specifically mentioned) over West European coastal waters.

Date.	Targets.	British losses.	Enemy losses.
July 30, Wednesday.	R.A.F. day bomber attack on shipping in Heligoland Bight (vessels of 1,200 tons and 1,500 tons sunk, two more hit).	7 day bombers.	3 fighters 1 dive-bomber.
	Fleet Air Arm attacks on docks and shipping at Petsamo (Finland) and Kirknes (Norway)—warship of 1,460 tons and at least 4 supply ships hit.	16 naval air-craft.	
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on industrial targets in **Aachen** and **Cologne**; docks at Boulogne.	3 night bombers.	
July 31, Thursday.	R.A.F. day fighter sweeps over English Channel and French coast.	2 day fighters. (1 pilot safe).	2 day fighters.
	(No reports of night operations—bad weather).		..
August 1, Friday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English Channel, including attack on convoy off Belgian coast, (2,000-ton ship on fire and sinking, another damaged).	2 day bombers.	..
	(No reports of night operations—bad weather)-		
August 2, Saturday.	R.A.F. single day reconnaissance bomber attack on naval base at Kiel.	2 day bombers.	..
	R.A.F. day bomber attacks on patrol ship (on fire and sinking) off Dutch coast; gun emplacements on Ameland Is.; shipping off Belgian coast (2,000-ton tanker torpedoed and sunk).		
	R.A.F. day fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France (troops, aerodromes and E.-boats in coastal waters).		..
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on **Berlin**, **Hamburg** (docks, railways, industries) and **Kiel** (shipbuilding yards).	5 night bombers.	..
August 3, Sunday.	R.A.F. day fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France.	1 day fighter.	4 day fighters.
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on docks at Calais; industrial areas in **Hanover** and **Frankfurt-am-Main**; other targets in the Ruhr and Rhineland.	1 night bomber.	..
August 4, Monday.	(No reports of day or night operations—bad weather) ..	Nil.	..
August 5, Tuesday.	R.A.F. day bomber attacks on shipping off Dutch coast (3 patrol ships, and 2,000-ton vessel hit); off German coast (3 patrol ships hit).	1 day fighter.	..
	R.A.F. day fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France, including raid on aerodrome at Cherbourg.		
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on **Mannheim**, **Frankfurt-am-Main** and **Karlsruhe**; other objectives in S. W. Germany; factories and railways at Aachen; docks at Ostend; shipping at Nantes (large supply ship set on fire),	9 night bombers.	..

(*Continued on Page* 13)

DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY

8th Aug.—The Royal Air Force bombed armament factories at Essen and also raided Dortmund and Hamm. Offensive sweeps were carried out over France and shipping off the Danish and Dutch coasts attacked.

9th Aug.—The Royal Air Force made a highly successful raid on Kiel. Supply ships were attacked near Bergen in Norway. Eighteen enemy planes were destroyed in sweeps over France.

Bombs were dropped at a few places in East England but very little damage was reported.

10th Aug.—Attacks on German shipping and sweeps over Northern France were the main Royal Air Force activities.

12th Aug.—Germany was subjected to raids by both the British and Soviet Air Forces. While Berlin was raided by the latter at night, the strongest daylight attack was made by the Royal Air Force on Cologne.

Britain had an absolutely bomb-free night.

13th Aug.—The Royal Air Force bombed Berlin, Kiel, Bremen and Cologne.

Enemy activity over Britain was on a small scale.

14th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked Boulogne and other French ports.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

8th Aug.—The Fleet Air Arm's raid on the Italian submarine base at Augusta in the Island of Sicily was followed by attacks on an enemy convoy in the Mediterranean; two merchant vessels were sunk.

9th Aug.—Enemy-occupied ports in Libya were raided, Tripoli being subjected to a particularly heavy attack.

A small Italian patrol was captured while attempting to approach the British positions in Tobruk.

Eleven were killed and seven injured when enemy planes raided the Suez Canal area.

10th Aug.—An Italian High Command Communiquè admitted Royal Air Force raids on Corinth (Greece). The Royal Air Force also raided enemy aerodromes in Sicily and Libya.

11th Aug.—An Italian attack on an outpost in Tobruk was repulsed, the enemy being killed almost to a man.

Axis bases in Libya and Sicily were again attacked by the Royal Air Force. The Fleet Air Arm made a torpedo attack on a large merchant ship in Syracuse harbour.

12th Aug.—Alexandria and the Suez Canal area were visited by enemy planes; the Royal Air Force raided Crotona and Catanzaro, according to the Italian High Command's own admission.

13th Aug.—While the enemy bombed Tobruk, the Royal Air Force raided Derna, Bardia, Benghazi and Tripoli.

14th Aug.—The Royal Air Force raided Libyan bases and also strategic points in Sicily.

It was revealed that General Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, had recently visited London.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

8th Aug.—Further American reinforcements arrived in Iceland.

A new American dive-bomber, much faster than the German Stuka, was examined at the Brewster factory by Mr. Knudsen, the Director-General of Defence.

9th Aug.—The British Supply Mission asked the United States' Office of Production Management to put tanks ahead of bombers on the priorities lists.

Strikes and other labour troubles were reported in some American shipping and aircraft factories and the Federal Government got ready to take over some shipyards.

10th Aug.—Her Majesty the Queen, in a broadcast to the United States, thanked the American people, especially the women, for all the help rendered to Britain. Her Majesty declared: "Hardships has only steeled our hearts and strengthened our resolutions. However great the cost, however long the struggle, justice, freedom, human dignity and kindness shall not perish from the earth."

11th Aug.—Mr. Cordell Hull contradicted Press reports that the United States of America had offered a plan of settlement, involving some concessions to Japan.

12th Aug.—It was announced that two huge air bases costing approximately 5,500 thousand dollars, were being established at Maine to serve as ferrying points for the delivery of warplanes to Britain.

13th Aug.—Washington reports stated that the U.S.A. was negotiating air-base rights in Brazil to offset any German threat to Dakar.

The U. S. House of Representatives passed the Bill extending the period of training of conscripts by a margin of one vote.

14th Aug.—Mr. C. R. Attlee, broadcasting from London announced that Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt had met at sea and drawn up a joint Anglo-American Declaration, setting out the objectives for which the Allies were fighting and indicating the fundamental principles on which plans for permanent world peace must be based after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny.

Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, who was present at the Churchill-Roosevelt conferences, proceeded to Washington to discuss supply problems with U.S. officials.

Mr. Duff Cooper, Special British Envoy to the Far East, conferred *en route* at Washington with Mr. Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State.

Mr. Roosevelt signed the Bill authorizing special protection to guard naval establishments from sabotage and espionage.

The U. S. Senate approved the Bill extending the period of conscription training.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

8th Aug.—Russian planes raided Berlin for the first time in the war. A number of incendiary bombs were dropped.

The Germans claimed to have made rapid advance towards the Black Sea port of Odessa and to have captured 30,000 prisoners, including an Army Commander, south-east of Uman.

The Soviet Information Bureau exposed the hollowness of the claims put forward by the Germans last week.

9th Aug.—The Germans announced the capture of the railway junction of Korosten and over 100,000 prisoners in the Ukraine.

Soviet planes again bombed Berlin. Marshal Timoshenko, Commander-in-Chief on the Central Front, called on Russian guerillas in occupied territory "to wreak merciless, complete and continuous vengeance on the enemy."

10th Aug.—The Finns claimed an advance in the region of Lake Ladoga.

Eight German planes were shot down in an attempted mass raid on Moscow.

11th Aug.—It was reported that the Russians were withdrawing to the Dnieper river in the giant battle in progress in the Ukraine.

Berlin was again raided by the Soviet Air Force.

12th Aug.—A German armoured force was reported to be 70 miles from Nikolayev. An attempted German air raid on Murmansk was broken up by Soviet fighters.

Besides raiding Berlin, the Soviet Air Force bombed a number of towns in Finland and dropped parachutists behind the Rumanian lines.

More men were called up in Finland for service in the army.

13th Aug.—The German High Command claimed a rapid advance in the Ukraine towards the Black Sea.

The Soviet Information Bureau announced the annihilation of the 68th German Division in a bloody battle.

14th Aug.—The Nazi claims to have encircled Odessa were described by M. Lozovsky, Deputy Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, "as wishful thinking."

It was announced that Hitler had moved his headquarters to **Ukraine**.

BALKANS, TURKEY, IRAQ, IRAN, SYRIA, ETC.

8th Aug.—A broadcast report from Ankara stated that the German Government had threatened the Iran Government with the rupture of diplomatic relations if the latter expelled the German subjects in Iran as a result of Anglo-Russian representations.

It was officially announced th.t General Dentz, former Vichy High Commissioner in Syria, and 35 officers had been interned by the Allied authorities in view of the non-release of 75 British and Indian officers who had been flown to an unknown destination before the signing of the Armistice.

9th Aug.—Rumania, which had already lost 100,000 troops in the Russian campaign, was reported to be war-weary.

Over 2,000 Vichy soldiers were stated to have joined the Free French forces in Syria.

Germany denied any application of pressure on Iran.

11th Aug.—Germany put off negotiations with Turkey for a trade pact and German commercial experts in Istanbul were ordered to leave for Bucharest.

It was learnt that the Soviet Government had made a *demarche* to the Iran Government, calling attention to the importance in Iran's own interests of reducing the number of Germans there and to the relevant portion of the Treaty of 1921 under which the Soviet army was entitled to march across Iranian frontiers in certain circumstances.

12th Aug.—The Turkish National Assembly passed a Bill, allowing 19 and 20-year old youths to be called up for service without a formal declaration of mobilization.

Free French Headquarters announced that Syria and the Lebanon were again open to tourist traffic.

13th Aug.—A joint Anglo-Soviet *demarche* was made to Turkey in which the two countries declared they had no aggressive intentions or claims towards the Straits and, while scrupulously respecting Turkish integrity, would assist Turkey if she were attacked by a third power.

The German Ambassador, Von Papen left Ankara for Berlin.

SHIPPING

8th Aug.—It was reported that the Cunard—White Star liner Georgic had sustained damage by enemy action.

11th Aug.—The Canadian Minister of Merchant Services, in an interview in London, said that the Canadian Navy had grown since the war broke out from 13 ships to 250 and the personnel from 1,800 to 22,000. Canada was planning a ship-building programme, including the construction of destroyers and the launching of a million tons of merchant shipping next year.

13th Aug.—A big British Convoy was reported to have arrived safely in an Uruguayan port.

FAR EAST

8th Aug.—The Bangkok Radio announced that the Thais would defend Thailand with the last drop of their blood.

A considerable British Naval force was reported in the vicinity of Singapore, where an official statement declared that high-speed American fighter planes had arrived to defend the Burma Road.

Tokyo denied Italian reports that Japan had presented certain demands to Russia.

9th Aug.—The Japanese Foreign Minister, Admiral Toyoda, stated that "no encirclement, whether already realized or in preparation, could turn Japan aside from the road which she was treading."

An official communiquè issued in Bangkok reaffirmed Thailand's neutrality, also her readiness to defend it by force of arms.

Japan decided to raise her Legation in Bangkok to the status of an Embassy.

Chungking experienced five Japanese air raids in the course of 24 hours. Scores of people were killed and houses destroyed but no military target was damaged. It appeared as if the raids were of a terroristic nature.

11th Aug.—Over 3,000 bombs were reported to have been dropped by 400 Japanese planes in four days raids on Chungking.

Japan decided to send a special envoy to Indo-China with the rank of Ambassador.

WAR IN THE AIR—(*Continued from Page 10*)

The following are the figures of losses of aircraft due to enemy air raids on Britain, ascertained by competent authorities, for the week ending 5th August 1941 :—

Figures of aircraft losses include those incurred during enemy attacks (not specifically mentioned) on shipping in North-West European waters.

Date.	British losses.	Enemy losses
July 30	Nil.	..
July 31	Nil.	1 night bomber.
August 1	Nil.	..
August 2	Nil.	2 night bombers.
August 3	Nil.	1 day bomber.
August 4	Nil.	1 day bomber.
August 5	Nil.	..

While the Japanese Foreign Minister received the British Ambassador in Tokyo, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies said that Australia would defend Singapore against any attack.

12th Aug.—It was announced in Melbourne that the Australian Prime Minister was going to London again as soon as possible at the unanimous request of his Cabinet colleagues.

The Japanese Minister for War was received in audience by the Emperor.

Four Imperial Ordinances, designed to gear Japan right up to a total wartime economic footing, were approved by the National Mobilization Committee. Prices and shipping would be controlled in future.

13th Aug.—It was reported that 180,000 Japanese troops in all had arrived in Indo-China and that Japanese aircraft, operating from bases in Indo-China, raided key-points in the Chinese hinterland including Kumming.

14th Aug.—Baron Hiranuma, Minister of State and former Prime Minister of Japan, was shot at by a young man in Tokyo.

Admiral Toyoda reported to the Emperor.

The U. S. A. (it was stated at Chungking) was sending 80,000 tons of supplies to China. American transport experts had surveyed the Burma road with a view to increasing the tonnage that could be carried over the road.

VICHY

8th Aug.—General Weygand arrived in Vichy from North Africa for consultation with Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan. It was reported that the Germans were demanding the use of French bases in North Africa.

9th Aug.—The Vichy Cabinet discussed the future of the French African Empire (in the words of the Vichy News Agency) "within the framework of the principles laid down in Vichy's note to the United States."

It was reported that the corporative system of Government would be introduced in Vichy with wider powers for the Head of the State.

11th Aug.—General Weygand left Vichy for Algiers.

12th Aug.—The Vichy Cabinet was reconstituted, Admiral Darlan becoming Minister for National Defence in addition to being Vice-Premier, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Secretary for the Navy. The Secretaries of State for War, Air and the Colonies were placed under him.

Vichy-American relations were reported to be heading for a climax.

13th Aug.—Marshal Petain, in a broadcast to the French, outlined a Fascist programme for France. All political parties were to be dissolved.

An authoritative statement issued in London drew attention to Vichy's "abject record of dishonour."

OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

8th Aug.—It was announced that the German authorities had suppressed over 500 newspapers and periodicals in Czechoslovakia.

A Polish Military Mission arrived in Moscow; General Anders was appointed to command the Polish forces in Russia.

10th Aug.—Representatives of all Slav nations met in Moscow and declared their determination to continue the war against Germany.

The Czech Foreign Minister announced that a Czech military unit was being organized in Russia on the same lines as the Polish unit.

12th Aug.—The Polish Government decided to protest to world opinion against the compulsory mobilization of Poles in the German army in the occupied territories.

13th Aug.—Two more former Dutch Ministers were arrested and sent to concentration camps.

A Soviet decree granted amnesty to all Polish prisoners in Russia.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

9th Aug.—The German Ambassador assured the Argentine Foreign Minister that the Reich Government had agreed to suspend Axis propaganda in Argentine.

10th Aug.—A Nazi plot was discovered in Southern Chile where several Germans were taken into custody.

12th Aug.—The United States Treasury unfroze Portuguese assets in America.

14th Aug.—The Argentine Cabinet decided to take over 20 belligerent ships with a total tonnage of about 200,000.

N.B.—Please file the Madras War Review regularly for future reference.

[With the compliments of the Director of Information, Madras.]

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